AMENDMENT

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0030] as follows:

[0001] For example, the database of ~~FIG.~~ TABLE 1 has the member name, address, phone number, reference number, identification (ID), password, internet protocol (IP) address if IP address is allocated to every device, type and serial number of the battery, deterioration, and a data regarding the fee charging method. When an identical member is using plural rapid charge batteries, the charging information center 2 can administer based on the serial number of the battery.

[TABLE 1]

Member Name	Address	Phone Number	Type and Serial Number of Battery	Deterioration	Fee Charging Method
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Please amend paragraph [0040] as follows:

[0002] The rated capacity of the rapid charge battery is a service capacity when charging with constant current and voltage at 0.2C and discharging with constant voltage at 0.2C to the predetermined discharge final voltage thereafter.

For example, for the lithium ion battery using $LiCoO_2$ as the positive electrode and graphite made of graphitizing carbon as the negative electrode, the charging voltage is 4.2V and the discharge final voltage is 2.7V. The oxidation reaction at the positive electrode may occur when the battery voltage ranges between 4.1-5.2V. However, if the oxidation reaction occurs at a battery voltage lower ~~that~~ than 4.1V, then sufficient rated capacity may not be obtained. If the oxidation reaction occurs at the battery voltage over 5.2V, the battery runs exothermic and may burst. Therefore, the preferable battery voltage range is between 4.2V and 4.8V.

Please amend paragraph [0052] as follows:

[0003] <F> Charging Equipment

The charging equipment of the rapid charge battery is not limited to a particular type but preferably is an equipment that provides efficient rapid charge with high rate small loss, an excellent cycle life of the battery and enhanced safety while being overcharged. That is, the charging equipment of the rapid charge battery performs the predetermined direct current pattern charging configured to differentiate the current value of a continuous charging pattern, so that by setting at least one pattern of the current value to be 1C or greater, the electric energy can effectively be used in chemical reaction, and therefore the coefficient of energy use and the charging efficiency for charging would be increased so as to utilize for the chemical reaction with excellent electric energy efficiency while reducing the charging time required to reach a full charge. Here, while charging, a passive layer of the electrode and electrode active material may be broken, thereby improving the discharging cycle lifetime (as described in detail in the Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-157259.

Please amend paragraph [0067] as follows:

[0004] Combination of the above-described charging methods is not limited to a particular combination. In addition, it is possible to use the method that uses the direct current pattern charging at every predetermined cycle, e.g., basically performing the constant current/voltage charging and then ~~a~~ the direct current pattern charging at every 50 cycles. This type of combination method is capable of destroying the immobile layer created, such as on the electrode active material, and re-activating the active material when performing the direct current pattern charging, thereby providing effective and efficient charging and also expending the battery cycle life time.